

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

25X140

COUNTRY

DATE DISTR. 19 January 1953

SUBJECT

Imports and Requirements of the Chemical Industry NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE

25X1 ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

25X1

25X1 DATE OF INFO.

July 1952

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. During 1951, Czechoslovakia imported the following amounts of pyrites:

Producing Nation

Amount in Tons

10,000

10,000

10,000

30,000

20,000

35,000

15,000

80,000

210 000

Bulgaria

Yugoslavia.

Humania

2. About 50,000 tons of pyrites have been supplied by the Chvaletice and the new Brasy mines; the latter is near Plzen. Chvaletice ore yields about eight to twelve percent sulphur instead of the normal 25 to 30 percent; it has to be processed twice or, in some cases, three times. The original plan was for a total domestic production of 300,000 tons annually; it was expected that of this amount, some would be exported. Poor quality ore and unskilled labor, however, have resulted in the lower production figure.
3. The Czech chemical industry, including paper mills, requires some 300,000 tons of pyrites per year. By the end of the Five Year Plan, requirements will amount to 600,000 tons annually.

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

[illegible]

The following amounts of pyrites are to be imported in 1952:

<u>Producing Nation</u>	<u>Amount in Tons</u>
Bulgaria	30,000
Rumania	50,000
[REDACTED]	35,000

The balance of Czech needs is to be met by the Chvaletice and Brasy mines.

5. The following are lists of other imports for 1952

a) Sulphur:

<u>From</u>	<u>Amount</u>
[REDACTED]	5,000 tons
USSR	5,000 tons
China	5,000 tons

b) Powdered Sulphur:

<u>From</u>	<u>Amount</u>
[REDACTED]	3,000 tons

c) Graphite electrodes:

<u>From</u>	<u>Amount</u>
USSR	1,000 tons
[REDACTED]	unknown quantity, under a 1951 contract

Czech industry requires 1,000 tons annually. By the end of the five Year Plan, 3,000 tons will be needed per year.

d) Carbon Electrodes:

<u>From</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Poland	3,000 tons
[REDACTED]	smaller unspecified quantities

e) Phosphates:

<u>From</u>	<u>Amount</u>
USSR	60,000 tons
[REDACTED]	90,000 tons

The capacity of the Czech chemical industry is about 300,000 tons a year, depending upon the production of sulphuric acid. About 150,000 tons are now produced.

f) Salt:

<u>From</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DDR	250,000 tons per year

Of this amount 180,000 tons are delivered to Nestenice for sodium (soda ash?) production and the rest is sent to Usti and Neratovice for salt electrolysis.

<u>From</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Poland	30,000 tons for Novaky and Hrusov

g) Bones:

<u>From</u>	<u>Amount</u>
USSR	3,000 tons of poor quality

Czech engineers refused the shipment which included human bones, allegedly from mass graves.

6. Under the Czechoslovakian-Soviet trade agreement, the following chemicals are to be imported to Czechoslovakia:

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Annual Amount in Tons</u>
Graphite electrodes	1,000
Chromites	6,000 to 8,000
Phosphorus	60,000 <i>kg?</i>
Sulphur	5,000
Salt	180,000 to 200,000
Phenol	small quantity
Ilmenite	5,000

Czechoslovakia is to deliver a relatively small volume of drugs to the Soviet Union; the latter is reported not to want such drugs. Eight hundred tons of sulphuric carbon are also to be sent to the USSR.

SECRET